INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

Charged with Passing Counterfeit Money-Humane Society Organized at Peru-Teachers Institutes-Attempted Suicide.

INDIANA.

A Tipton Officer Captures a Couple of Men Who Were "Shoving" Bogus Silver. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Aug. 17 .-- At an early hour this morning Dixon Smith, a night watchman, arrested George Cunningham and Charles Legg, on the charge of passing counterfeit money. They were here working the fair, and succeeded in disposing of a considerable amount of the "queer." Smith had been shadowing them during Thursday, and has strong evidence against them. The money was mostly silver dollars bearing date of 1882, and very poorly executed. For some time the authorities have been discovering spurious coin affoat in this county, and, as the prisoners reside in an adjoining county, to-day's arrests may prove im-

The School Teachers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RUSHVILLE, Aug. 17 .- The teachers' institute of this county has been in session in this city since Monday. There has never been held an institute so largely attended or that has given such universal satisfaction. The instructors were Cyrus W. Hodgin, of Richmond, W. E. Henry, of Peru, and E. H. Butler, of this city. The instruction has been thorough, practical, and just the kind the teachers most desired. Two lectures were delivered by the Rev. E. V. Barl, a native Russian, which gave universal satisfaction. Superintendent Meradith is highly complimented over the success of the insti-

CENTERVILLE, Aug. 17 .- The usual morning's work in the institute was set aside. Dr. Hailmann presented the subject of "Kindergarten Principles in the Public Schools" in a profoundly interesting manner. Mrs. Hailmann and the little ones spent a half bour in kindergarten games. The subject of the "Children's Reading Oricle" was brought before the institute by Prof. Carbart and Doctor Hailmann. Mrs. Cyrus Hodgin, of Richmond, read a paper on "The Evils of Tobseco Using." Resolutions against the use of tobacco in any form, and against the dissemination of impure literature, we read and adopted. E. E. Griffith, of Frankfort, visited the institute to-day, and gave which was enten-minute speech, thusiastically received. In the after-"Imagination." Professor Parsons; "Map-drawing," Professor Sanders, and a continuation of the interpretation of Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," by Professor Parsons. The grand social of the week was held to-night at the Town Hall. After the adjournment of the institute the Wayne County Teachers' Association met and elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, Prof. T. A. Mott, Dublin; first vicepresident, Professor Voris, Hagerstown; second vice-president, Flora B. Brown, Dublin; secretary, Frank Addleman; treasurer, M. E. Mason,

Reunion of the Stxty-Eighth. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

GREENSBURG, Aug. 17 .- Aug. 19, 1862, the Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry was mustered into the service at the camp near this city, and immediately went to the front, where it did much good service in defense of the Union. Last year the quartercentenuial was celebrated here, and it was decided to hold an annual reunion thereafter. To-day there were here, 77 of the 300 survivors of that regiment. The forenoon was spent in social greetings. A dinner prepared by the ladies and spread in the court-room which was heartily enjoyed by the "boys." In the afternoon, after a few rousing songs, President H. D. Moore, captain of Company K, called the meeting to order. Letters were read from absent comrades in Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, California and elsewhere. The election of officers resulted in the selection of E. W. High, of Metamora, as president; J. H. Mauzy, of Rushville, secretary, and a vice-president from each company, every one of which was represented here to-day. The annual address was delivered by D. L. Thomas, of Rush county. his theme being "The Volunteer Soldier in War and in Peace." Henry Wood also made short speech. The next annual meeting will be held at Rushville, Aug. 20, 1889, at which Lieutenant George Carson, of Council Bluffs, Ia., will be the orator of the day. A mingling with the "boys of '62" showed them to be nearly all ardent Republicans and hearty supporters of Harrison and Morton.

Homane Society at Peru. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Peru, Aug. 17 .- A branch of the American Humane Society was organized here last evening, with a contributing membership of fifty. The officers-elect are: John L. Farrar, president; Mrs. E. H. Shirk, vice-president; Wm. Tracy. secretary: James Felter, treasurer, R. J. Loveland, attorney; executive board, W. W. Lockwood, E. T. Gregg and Mesdames A. N. Dukes, G. G. Manning and S. L. E. Clements. The object of the society is a laudable one, and highly commended by the people. Vigorous measures will be employed. The society was organized by J. Hubbard, of Cincinnati.

A Treasurer's Irregularities. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Aug. 17 .- Some of the bondsmen of Treasurer Charles Fort, upon investigation, report his cash account about \$18,000 short. Mr. Fort has turned over to them \$10,000 in notes, which were taken for money loaned out of the county treasury. He has also made a deed in trust to one of the bondsmen as trustee of his 240-acre farm. The bondsmen are making quite an effort to save themselves. It has been only about two months since ex-Auditor James Mannix fled the county, an embezzler to the amount of \$1,400. There are other Democratic ex-officials whose official records are very bad,

Attempted Suicide. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

VINCENNES, Aug. 17 .- Mrs. Lafayette Thomas, wife of a prominent farmer residing near Petersburg, shot herself in the left breast, yesterday evening, with a revolver. The ball came out at the top of her left shoulder. She did it with suicidal intent. She had been to the insane asylum, but had been sent home cured.

Cut to Pieces by a Locomotive.

Special to the Indiana. our Journal. LAFAYETTE, Aug. 17 .- Harry Aldridge, aged sixteen, was instantly killed this evening. He fell from a switch engine on the Wabash railway. He was literally cut to pieces. The boy's father was killed by the same road some

Brief Mention.

years ago.

James Brown, a colored man of Indianapolis, is in fail at Crawfordsville, charged with stealing the contents of a dinner-bucket at the New Ross

McPherson Post, G. A. R., of Crawfordsville. has adopted resolutions disapproving the wearing of political badges made in imitation of the Grand Army button, and requesting dealers to stop the sale of such imitation badges.

Mrs. Edith Merrill died at her home in Monticello on Thursday. She had dreaded the thought of dying of consumption, as her mother had done, and on last Sunday took a dose of poison, which ended in death in spite of the efforts of the doctors. She was thirty-three years

Dr. Mary F. Thomas, of Richmond, widely known in connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and women's organizations generally, is dying of flux. Her age is seventytwo, but she continued at work until within a few days. She is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society.

A blinding rain-storm, with some wind, visited Monmouth on Thursday, the rain coming down in sheets. During the heaviest of it the Christian Church was struck by lightning and took fire in the cupola. The flames were extinguished after doing but little damage. Corn

and trees were blown down in many places. One of the heirs to the estate of John Robinson, the great showman, is a resident of Marshall. He is a bright and engaging little fellow of eight years, by name Jimmie Robinson. His father was James Robinson, son of the old showman, and he died when Jimmie was a babe. His mother is now the wife of Dr. O. Mitchell, of Marshall. Jimmie's share of the estate is

On Wednesday, at Crawfordsville, several persons had a poor workingman carrying around a satchel full of bricks hunting the "owner." He

day. The man thought that he was to be paid for it, but when he was completely tired out, he discovered that it was "a joke." The man was mad, because he said that he had a blind wife and a child who were depending upon him for something to eat, and he had worked hard all day lugging around the heavy satchel and got nothing for it, and he had nothing to eat at home. He therefore entered suit for \$50 damages against his tormentors.

ILLINOIS.

Annual Meeting of the Clark County Sunday-School Association at Marshall.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MARSHALL, Aug. 17 .- The Clark county Sunday-school convention has been in session at Westfield the last two days. The attendance was not so lage as usual, but the interest manifested was fully as great as ever before. Large numbers of Sunday-school workers from all parts of the county were present, and the programme was fully carried out. Frank Wilcox, of Champaign, district president; J. A. Phillips, State worker, and Mrs. Henry Shepler, of Cumberland county, were present and took part. The new officers elected for the essuing year were: Rev. J. D. R. Brown, of Casey, president, and John W. Miller, of Marshall, secretary.

Boy Accidentally Killed,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHAMPAIGN, Aug. 17 .- Jessie Young, a boy aged eight years, was shot and instantly killed, near Seymour, vesterday, by a lad named Blank, aged ten. They had started hunting, and were ordered back to the house by Mrs. Blank, when the gun was accidentally discharged, blowing off Young's head.

Minor Notes.

Ten miles northwest of Mattoon, on Thursday, was held the annual reunion of the Ellis family, one of the oldest in the county. A bounteous feast was spread and good speeches were made

by local talent. Hop. Isaac La Follette, a prominent politician, dropped dead in his door yard at Oakland on Thursday, from bursting a blood vessel. La Follette was a warm personal friend of Lincoln, Morton, Chase, Ben Wade and other prominent

On Thursday, while watering his horses, Jeremiah Alter, one of the best-known farmers of Allen county, fell in the pond, and was drowned before help could get to him. He stepped on a rail, which broke, and he fell head first, which stuck in the soft mud. He leaves a wife and several children.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. For Ohio and Indians-Fair, preceded in eastern portions by light local rains; cooler, variable winds.

For Illinois and Missouri-Fair, preceded in southern portions by light local rains; warmer, except nearly stationary temperature in south-east portion; winds becoming southeasterly. For Michigan and Wisconsin-Fair; warmer; variable winds, generally westerly.

Local Weather Report. Indianapolis, Aug. 17.								
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec		
7 A. M 2 P. M 7 P. M	30.01	83	59	Nw'st	Cloudy Clear. Cloudy	.76		

Maximum thermometer, 83; minimum thermome Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Aug. 17,

1888:			
	Tem.	Precip.	
Normal	73	0.11	
Mean	6 74	0.76	
Departure from normal	*1	*0.65	
Total excess or deficiency since Aug. 1	-13	*0.28	
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -		-5.15	

ı	*Plus.	-	-						
۱	General Observations. Washington, Aug. 17, 7 p. m.								
۱		Bar- ome- ter.	Thermometer.			Pre-	Weath'r		
۱	Station.		Exp.	Max	Min.	tat'n	H edth'f		
	New York city	29.90	78	88			Fair.		
8	Buffalo, N. Y	29.96				.04	Fair.		
۱	Oswego, N.Y	29.92	68			.26	Fair.		
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	29.94				.02	Fair.		
8	Pittsburg, Pa	29.98			70	-76	Cloudy		
8	Parkersb'g, W.Va	30.02	78	82	72	.22	Cloudy		
a	Washington, D.C. Lynchburg, Va	29.96	78			.02	Fair.		
я	Lynchburg, Va	30.06	78				Cloudy		
в	Charlotte, N. C	30.10	84	92			Fair.		
8	Charleston, S. C	30.16							
8	Atlanta, Ga	30.10					Clear.		
8	Jacksonville, Fla.	30.12	80				Clear.		
9	Titusville, Fla						Clear.		
۲	Pensacola, Fla	30.00					Cloudy		
8	Montgomery, Ala	30.04	84		72	*****	Fair.		
8	Vicksburg, Miss	29.96					Fair.		
8	New Orleans, La.	29.96					Cloudy		
8	Shreveport, La	29.96					Fair.		
e	Fort Smith, Ark.	30.00			70		Fair.		
•	Little Rock, Ark.	29.98					Cloudy		
•	Galveston, Tex Palestine, Tex	29.96			80	.18	Fair.		
	Palestine, Tex	29.98					Fair.		
п	Abilene, Tex	29.96					Fair.		
	Ft. Elliott. Tex	29.98					Cloudy		
в	San Antonio, Tex	29.92	90				Fair.		
R	Brownsville, Tex.	30.06	84				Clear.		
۲	El Paso, Tex	29,80					Clear.		
ш	Ft. Davis, Tex	29.96				.04	Cloudy		
	Chattan'oga. Tenn	30.08	78			.04	Clear.		
	Memphis, Tenn	30.02	82				Cloudy		
	Nashville, Tenn	30.02					Ciondy		
	Louisville, Ky	30.06	. 74				Rain.		
	Indianapolis, Ind	30.04	76				Cloudy		
	Cincinnati, O	30,06	74	84		.08	Cloudy		
	Cleveland, O	30.02	74		70	1 2	Fair.		
8	Toledo, O	30,00	78 64			.00	Clear.		
	Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich Marquette, Mich	20.04	04				Fair.		
1					71 - SK		Clear.		
	Ft. Rawlins, W.T		68				. Clouds		
	Manistee, Mich.						. Clear.		
	S.Ste. Marie, Mich		54 68				Clear.		
	Chicago, Ill	100000000000000000000000000000000000000					Clear.		
	Cairo, Ill				C 1000				
	Springfield, Ill	30.06					. Cloud		
	Milwankee, Wis.	30.08					. Clear.		
	Deleth Mine	29.98							
1	Duluth, Minn St. Paul, Minn				4	8	Clear.		
	Moorehead, Mint	30.00					. Clear.		
	St Vincent Min			6			Clear.		

T-Trace of precipitation.

Sons of Veterans. WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 17 .- The National Commandery-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, which has been in session here four days, adjourned to-day, after electing the following officers: Commander-in-chief of the United States, Gen. George B. Abbott, of Illinois, (elected by a majority of one over Gen. Eland J. Webb, of Kansas, and General Frazee, of Ohio, Webb being the principal competitor); lieuten-ant-general, E. H. Milham, of St. Paul, Minn.; major-general, John Hinckly, of Boston: councilin chief, G. Brainard Smith, of Connecticut; W. E. Bundi, of Cincinnati; Rudolph Lee Benton, of St. Jossph, Ma.; C. B. Coate, of Arlington. D. T. For the location of the next session of the Commandery-in-chief St. Joseph, Mo., Boston, Mass., and Paterson, N. J., were proposed. The first ballot resulted in no choice, but on the second ballot Paterson won the honor, and the next session will be held there. The Ladies' Aid. Society of the Sons of Veterans re-elected Mrs. W. D. A. O'Brien, of Ohio, national president. A grand street parade was held to-day, given by local military organizations. Visiting Sons o

Veterans and G. A. R. participated.

The Insurance Commissioners. Madison, Wis., Aug. 17 .- At the closing ses sion of the National Insurance Commissioners Association several resolutions looking to the securing of additional insurance legislation in the several States were adopted. Among the more important of these was the embodiment of recommendation that a law be enacted making it a misdemeanor and a cause of revocation of charter in the State in which any insurance company may be incorporated, for such company to issue policies of insurance upon the lives, health or property of a citizen of a State in which said company has not been legally authorized to do an insurance business. It was also determined to submit to the several States a bill providing that when any company reinsures its risks and retires from business in any State, said reinsurances should be in a company anthor-

Glen, of Connectiont; vice-president, S. E. Kemp, of Ohio; secretary, G. B. Luper, of Pennsylvania. The next convention will be held in Denver, Col., in August, 1889.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chief Mescott, of the Kickapoos, his squaw and five children were killed by lightning in his cabin on the reservation near Netawaka, Kan.,

Ten prisoners escaped from the Marion county jail, at Palmyra, Mo., Thursday evening, among them Joseph Glahn, the murderer of Judge Hunalt.

The wheel-house at the powder-mill at Windsor, Ont., was blown up yesterday morning. An employe named Vagnt was badly injured, and another man is missing. The boiler of Prosser's saw mill, at Blooming

Valley, near Shelby, Mich., blew up yesterday. killing the engineer, D. Dodge, and an employe named Orsen Robey. Delos Prosser, owner of the mill, was so badly injured that he will probably die.

Yesterday morning, while Jacob Schrone, a farmer, living near Greenfield, Mich., and his wife were away from home, the house caught fire, and their two children, Philip and Theresa, aged seven and five, respectively, were burned to death.

By the will of Frizee Lee, a rich old hermit, who died near Plainfield, N. J., last Sunday, the Scotch Plains Baptist Church obtains a bequest of \$300,000. Only \$7.250 was divided among a score of relatives. There will be a fight at law over the matter.

The boarding-house of Summers & Lynch and the store-room of Walker & Kelly burned yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, at West Charleston, W. Va. Simon Wallace, aged thirty-one, and his mother, aged fifty-five, were burned to death. Robbery, murder and arson are suspected.

Shortly after midnight, Thursday night, Foreman Bock, of the Forest Glen Floral Company, of Jefferson, Ill., was set upon by Albert Mincho, a discharged employe, who slashed him across the face and neck in numerous places, nearly severing the jugular vein and tearing out one eye. Bock's wounds are pronounced fatal. His assailant has not been arrested.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following named Indianians:

Original Invalid-R. Thompson, North Landing; L. Puckett, Winchester; T. Conley, Grantville; S. Engles, Ditney; J. Martin, Franklin; A. Battlemay, Bluffton; D. Ellis, Plainfield; F. Kromm, Rockville; L. Crisman, Crisman; J. Hall, Madison; G. Perkins, Spartansburg; M. Winders,

Arcadia. Increase-G. Pruitt, Columbus; M. Vernon, Lake Cicott; T. Russell, Alaska; J. McClanahan, Markland; C. Stoker, Martinsville; J. Phillips, Veedersburg; R. Jones, Belle Union; I. Wood, Pulaski; W. Delinger, Atlanta; B. Shous, Hebron; M. Redd, Hartsville; S. Slaven, Staunton; H. Legg, Needmore; S. Foster, Fort Wayne; H. Wiseman, Leavenworth; W. Harper, Geneva; J. Shaw, Washington: T. Swift, New Albany; J. Hull, Buck Creek; T. Parker, Linwood; J. Miller, Pierceton; G. Bryan, Queensville, G. Alvey, Mitchell; C. Goshorn, Annapolis. Reissue and Increase-W. Kreighbeaum,

Mexican Survivor-J., widow I. Winans, Ex-

Losses by Fire. BLENHEIM, Ont., Aug. 17.—The stores occupied by Ferd & Sons, C. L. Von Grunter and A. L. Bisnette, were burned this morning. The loss is \$15,000 and the insurance \$9,000.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 17.—A fire last evening destroyed one of John L. Roper's lumber sawmills at Deep creek, Norfolk county. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$11,000. GRAND FORKS, Dak., Aug. 17 .-- The Walker saw-mill was destroyed by fire last evening, to-

gether with a large quantity of lumber. Loss, BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 17 .- The new sawmill at James Davidson's ship-yard, in west Bay City, burned this morning. Loss, \$35,000;

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 17.—Prof. Elisha Jones, assistant professor of Latin in the University of Michigan, died at Denver, Col., last

A "Square" Gambler Kills Himself.

Boston, Aug. 17 .- Nelson Tibbetts, a wellknown gambler and sportingman, shot himself through the heart, causing instant death, yesterday afternoon. His wife found his body lying across the bed when she rushed up stairs on hearing the pistol shot. He was wanted on a charge of embezzling \$3,200. He was born in Bangor, Me., and was fifty-two years old. About thirty-five years ago he came to Boston and engaged in the shipping business with his uncle. They built two steamers and ran them between Boston and Bangor. Twenty years ago Tibbetts took to gambling and acquired a name that made him well known all over the country. He was considered one of the "squarest gamblers that ever lived." He was running a bucket-shot at the time of his death.

American Bar Association.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17 .- At a meeting of the American Bar Association this morning a long time was taken up in discussing the place of holding next year's convention. The general centiment was in favar of meeting in the West. The matter was left to the executive committee, and the West will probably be decided upon. The following officers were elected: President, David Dudley Field, of New York; secretary, E. Otis Hinkley, of Maryland; treasurer, Francis Rawle, of Pennsylvaina. Executive committee-S. E. Baldwin, of Connecticut; G. A. Mercer, of Georgia, and John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia. Among the general council elected was Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, as vice-president.

Obituary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 17.-Dr. Moses Baker, one of the oldest, most respected and skillful physicians and surgeons in this county, died at his home in Stockwell, this county, about mid night. Dr. Baker was born in Hamilton county. Ohio, but had resided in Tippecanoe county from his youth. He attained considerable celebrity a few years ago from a successful cæsarian operation performed upon Mrs. Lucas, of this county. The boy is still living, and bears the name of James Garfield Lucas. The county medical society will adopt resolutions, and it is probable special trains will run from Lafayette to the funeral.

Steamship News. BREMEN, Aug. 17 .- Arrived: Donau, from

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 17 .- Arrived: Caland, from New York. GLASGOW, Aug. 17 .- Arrived; Waldensian. from Philadelphia

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Arrived: Norseman, from Boston; Baltimore, from Baltimore. NEW YORK, Aug. 17. - Arrived: City of Berlin, Adriatic, from Liverpool; Saale, from Bremen; Exeter City, from Bristol.

Killed by Lightning. GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17 .- Deacon Lovering, aged ninety, his sister and housekeeper, Mrs. Richardson, were instantly killed by lightning, about midnight, and the farm-house, barns and buildings burned. The scene of the accident is the town of Gill. The neighbors, not far distant, saw tue flames of the burning house and hurried to render assistance. The old man, who has been the deacon of the village church for fifty years, was found sitting in a chair, dead. His sister's body was burned to a

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17 .- Albert H. Rameden. a prominent architect, was mysteriously assaulted and fatally hurt to-day in his office in the Gibraltar building. He was found at 5 o'clock with the side of his head terribly fractured by the blow from a brick, which was found lying in the room. He was still conscious, and stated that two hours before a man had entered and struck him with the brick. Before he could tell more he became unconscious. He cannot

Architect Fatally Assaulted,

Youthful Thief Arrested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- James E. Laughlin a youth of seventeen years, who was employed as a bank clerk in Chicago, and who fled from there last Friday with \$2,000 which he had been given to deposit, was arrested here to-day. He came with a companion, who stole \$900 of the money while Laughlin was asleep, and escaped. Laughlin only had \$50, a watch and chain and two diamond rings in his possession when arrested. He is held to await a requisition.

A Good Sign.

Philadelphia North American. General Harrison's proposed fishing trip is good sign. A good fisherman is usually a good politician. Patience, perseverance and shrewd meditation are learned from enticing the unwary fish to take a hook. A fisherman can easily become a fisher for men.

A Warm Weather Tragedy.

Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Rives-Chapler, in her new tragedy, has would be sent to a certain party, and then from | ized to do business in said State. The officers one of her characters propose, like an occasional them to somebody else, and so on most of the | elected for the year are: President, O. S. F. | hot July day, to "revise h-l."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Raw Material.

fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals It was a pointed and well-taken animadversion on Mr. Bynum's consistency to point out that rice "grows" as well as wool, and that the high tariff he voted to retain on the former was hardy explained by his line of distinction, that be was in favor of free trade in wool because "wool grows." This talk about "raw material" is idle and thoughtless gabble. Wool and rice are both the product of labor. Accounting for the production of wool by saving that it only "grows" shows as scant information as Topsy had respecting her existence: "I only grow'd." Sheep husbandry involves watching the grazing flocks with great care during half of the year, and housing, and feeding, and handling them the other half. The fields upon which they graze were bought with earnings of labor; the barns which house them from the storms are the product of labor; the shepherds and watchers are laborers; saving food, preparing and feeding it daily six months in the year is labor; shearing, washing the wool and marketing it is labor. And so there is labor from the start to the finish of every pound of wool that is produced. Wool is the "finished product" of the farmer, just as cloth is the "finished product" of the factory. The one "grows" with the aid of labor at every step, supplemented with showers and sunshine; the other with labor likewise at every step, supplemented by steam and ingeniously devised machinery. It is the skilled farmer who reaps the largest advantages in the production of wool by putting the best blood into his flocks, as it is New York." the skilled mechanic who reaps the most out of

his labor by intelligent application of it. And as respects the protection of labor in this country, there is no such thing as "raw material" apart from labor. Coal and iron ore are the "finished products" of the miners, and if Mr. Bypum draws his line on "growth," as he terms it, it leaves a large part of labor at the mercy of foreign competitors under pauper labor.

There is a method in the Mills bill legislation. Directed by British interests, it is very like other British diplomacy. It has been the great strength of the British government, in

extending its power, that by its diplomacy it could embroil tother nations in war, and then take advantage of the opportunities to have them fight its battles, while territorial expansion was the center of its own purposes. And so it has been more than hinted that if the farming interests of America can be turned against the other industries they can conquer by division. See the steps of this in the present Mills bill which passed the House. Wool, and flax, and homp and other fibers, meat, vegetables, and other farm products are put on the free list. Referring to this an English journal said: "Their products once on the free list, the farmindustries." The British Tories are using the party in power in this country as their diplomates, to do their work here in a manner seen everywhere in their contact with other nations. What could not be done in the late civil war by rebel government recognition is now sought through the diplomacy of legislation. The English boast that self-government would break down leaves out of the count general intelligence. There is enough of that in this country not only to see the "fine Italian hand" of Great Britain in this contest, but enough to wipe it out with a great popular majority.

John B. Conner.

Farm Machinery in England. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Indianapolis, Aug. 17.

I notice a letter in Monday's Journal from J. S. Davis, Farm'and, Ind. In it he says: "The Sentinel claims that the American farmer pays a tax on plows, and that an English plow similar to ours se'ls in England for 45 per cent. less than a similar plow brings in the American markets, which would make a difference on a \$15-plow of \$6.25. In other words, a plow worth \$15 in America would only bring \$8.25 in England. The American plow-maker therefore pockets the \$6.75 secured him by the Republican tariff. If some of these "free-trade" editors and theorists could only get by experience a dose of the doctrines they are advocating, they would know more than they do at present. I will give you a few facts learned right upon the farms in the north, south and east of England last winter. I did not see a plow that cost the farmer less than 8 guineas, \$40. The same kind of a harrow that I sell here at \$12 they pay \$18 for; McCormick, Osborne & Woods's binders, 40 guineas or \$200, are sold here for \$150, and sometimes less; mowing machines, 18 guiness or \$90, are sold here at \$50 cash or on two years' time for \$55; farm scales cost 30 guineas or \$150, here they are sold for \$100 or \$115, and double the capacity of the English scale; farm barness from 15 to 20 guineas, that is, \$75 to \$100; we sell farm harness here for less than \$25 to \$40; spades, shovels, scythes, etc., just about the same price as here. More than that we give them a great deal lighter and better made article. I had more than a dozen English farmers tell me we had ruined them. I would ask them in what way. They would invariably say by sending so much grain into England, and that it would not be so bad if we would only open our ports and allow their manufactured goods to come into this country free of duty; then their own idle manufactories would be started up, which would give employment to the working classes. The same way with the shipping agents in Liverpool and London. You can hardly step into their offices before they will tell you there are millions of tons

TIRED OF CLEVELAND.

of freight waiting to be shipped here if we would only adopt free trade. Now if we are short-

sighted enough to vote for the free-trade party,

who would be the first to suffer when those mill-

ions of tons of freight are thrown upon these

markets! Wouldn't it be the working man and

the farmer? I know it is not good policy for us to adopt anything that England and the Demo-

cratic party advocate. "Whoop her up" for pro-

PLOWMAN.

tection with a big P, and the "Hoosier Boy."

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 13.

A Democratic Bolter Tells Why He Abandons His Party. Budson, N. Y., Special in New York Mail and Ex-

The writer visited the Hon. Benjamin Ray and asked him if it were true that he had bolted the Democratic party and had decided to in-dorse Harrison, to which the ex-Senator re-

"I have determined to do my duty. I am one of the old stock, and no better Democrat ever lived, but I love my country and am interested in her industries and believe in protecting them and my country's flag from barm. This is my platform, and I can this year carry it out in no better way than by voting for Harrison and Morton. This campaign is to be fought on lines parallel with those of 1840. Cleveland is a sham and a coward. There is a good deal of pent-up emotion among the Democrate here, and once it is let loose the day is won. You know there are Democrats and Democrats. Not a vote will Cleveland get from the Hill faction, and in 'consequence Mr. Warner Miller if he is nominated will be the next Governor of New York. The only fear I have is from British money. That the English will send over here the sinews of war, in the shape of bright, yellow gold, I do not doubt for a mo-ment, but, after all, I cannot believe it will amount to very much. This is the people's fight. It is sink or swim with the American workingmen this campaign, and the question of protecting American industries is a live one. I worked hard for Cleveland's election because I believed him the right man. Six months of his administration, however, settled him as far as I was concerned. Most men, you know, are governed by environment. Cleveland surrounded himself with a gang—a lot of Cobder Club men, free-tr ders and rebeis. He cast his lot with theirs. As he has made his bed so must he lie in it. The people who voted for him in 1984 did not know him. Now they do, and he gets no support from them. Here, in this town, the people are so seriously alarmed by the great issue of protection, as well as the question involved in the pending fisheries treaty, that the Republicans will receive large accessions to their ranks.

"The danger that threatens us is a grave one and menaces our prosperity more than if the empires of the world were leagued against us in a bloody war. After reading Cleveland's message my thoughts went back to 1832, when one of the Southern States directly antagonized the general government on the tariff question. pondered over the compromise bill introduced by Henry Clay, which provided for the gradual reduction of duties until 1843, and then I calculated the harm a repetition of such a period would do us, and concluded that I would have naught of the Mills bill nor free trade. When Van Buren was made President in '36, what was the condition of affairs! Business -- there was none. Money-the treasury was empty. Everything was cheap to be sure, but money was very dear. Then came the panic of '37. Banks suspended, nearly half the business men failed and ruin stared the people in the face. What did it? The low tariff; and the re-election of Cleveland means the return of the unbappy days preceding the election of old Tippecanoe. With the reprove and I am content to let well enough alone. I am not, as some of my friends claim. a disappointed politician. I am a disgusted Democrat, that is all. Cleveland has been catering to the

grind. This campaign is too English to suit me. Do you want proof of Cleveland's cowardice? Look at the manner in which he shirked the responsibility of the river and harbor bill. Why did he allow the limit of time to expire without signing it or return it to Congress with vetof It was his way of evading the issue. His civil-service reform is one of the greatest frauds I ever knew. But the people who were in favor of this reform cannot be hoodwinked this year. The Democratic party this iyear may well be named the English party, for with its free-trade policy, its proposed fishery treaty, its Grover Cleveland and others of the same ilk, the chief Leneficiaries, should it succeed, would be England and the English people. This is nowhere more clearly understood than in England itself, and for this reason I believe the Irishmen in this country will not support Cleveland in the coming election. They will not help to grind the knife that is to be used to stab old Ireland in the tack. The only time England has any use for an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade. Talk of the market of the world! What do we want with it! Our home market is enough for us to attend to just now. This question of a protective tariff is presented as a vital issue for the first time in forty years. Up to this time the Democratic policy has been so defined as to make it possible for protective Democrats to remain within the fold. But now there can be no doubt as to the intents and purposes of the administration. Free trade should only exist within the boundaries of a nation—but why say more? There are 3,000,000 sheep in Oregon, and the 15,000 voters there plainly said in the recent election that they would take care that these sheep were not sheared by Cleveland and Mills, and that is the line we must fight it out on in

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECHES.

Some Remarks Quoted That Deserve Frequent Repetiton.

Philade'phia Inquirer. There is a directness, clearness, patriotic fervor, a democratic spirit and consequent charm about all of General Harrison's speeches that appeal at once to the sympathies and hearts of his hearers. He does not indulge in rethorical flights that are intrinsically bereft of exalted views or candid convictions, nor, like the Democratic candidate, does he mouth platitudes with pompous and polysyllabic verbosity, but there is a simplicity and touching earnestness about his utterances that go direct to the heart and to

the mind. One is reminded in the calm, complacent, kindly, sympathetic, paternal and withal philosophical remarks uttered to the Hamilton county delegation that waited upon him with congratulations, of the lamented Lincoln. The General struck at the root of our American civilization when he said: As I look on these intelligent faces my thoughts are turned away from those things that are scheduled, that have their places in our census returns, to those things which belong to the higher man-his spiritual and moral nature. I congratulate you, not so much upon the rich farm lands of your county, as upon your virtuous and happy homes.

And then passing on to his political position and the pardonable pride he feels in his party, he makes this confession of his faith which deserves to be perpetuated on banners and preserved to posterity:

I take more pride in the fact that the Republican party has always been the friend and protector of the American home than in aught else. By the beneficent homestead law it created more than half a million of homes; by the emancipation proclamation it converted a million cattle-pens into homes. And it is still true to those principles that will preserve contentment and prosperity in our homes.

He is equally clear and concise in his enunciation of the principles and issues now set forth before the people and the retrogressive tendency of the Mills bill. The man who uttered the sentiments that follow will make a safe and sound chief magistrate, conservative, dignified, manly, patriotic, perspicuous and possessing ability of which the country may well be proud. He de-

The confessed free traders are very few in this country. But English statesmen and English newspapers confidently declare that, in fact, we have a great many. We are told that it is only an avarage reduction of 7 per cent. that is contemplated. You may fairly ask to see the free list, which does not figure in this average. Those who would, if they could, eliminate the protective principle from our tariff laws have in former moments of candor described themselves as "progressive free-traders," and it is an apt designation. The protective system is a barrier against the flood of foreign importations and the competition of underpaid labor in Europe. Those who want to lower the dyke owe to those who live behind it a plain statement of their purposes. Do they want to invite the flood, or do they believe in the dyke, but think it will afford adequate protection at a lower

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

Warner Miller Tells How Protection Has Brought a Market to the Farm. Utica Herald.

In the course of his address at Angelica Thursday night, Hon. Warner Miller said: "The President argues in his free-trade message that the farmers are injured by the tariff system. If ure is the foundation of our prosperity. The President tells you that the duty on foreign goods is added to the price of the domestic on the foreign articles and therefore it is a robbery of the consumer. How much of your products do you think are consumed here at home? Over 92 per cent. When we had no protective tariff we had no such market. Now we send to Europe a paltry 6 or 8 per cent. of our products. We raise in this country 1,000,000,000 pounds of butter yearly, and of that only a paltry 38,000,000 pounds go to Europe. The home market has consumed it all. Compare the price of butter now and in 1860, before the protective tariff system was adopted. Butter was sold for only 12 cents a pound. Then the Democrate say that the price of agricultural implements would be lower. Why, we make agricultural implements so low ing price now that we are selling them in England and all over Europe. You get 100 per cent. more for your farm products than you did in 1860, and the prices of manufactured products are 50 per cent. less than they were then. Why Democrats should have put wool on the free list I am puzzled to understand. The President says that the high tariff does not bentax on everything they buy, which loses them the advantage of their own high wages. The protective tariff has led to an improvement of the breed of sheep and of the quality of wool. Our mutton is as good as that of England. Break down the tariff and you will destroy the finer grades of sheep. How much wool goes into a suit of clothes? In a heavy suit not over seven pounds, worth \$1.40. Now, therefore, your suit would cost you that much

more, but if you have fifty sheep your loss by the abolition of the duty on the wool would be \$30. Therefore, to save \$1.40, you would lose \$30. I can't see the profit of that. |Applause and laughter.] Moreover, everything we con-sume on the table, with the exception of sugar, is cheaper than in Europe. Our laboring men have meat twice a day. The laboring man in Europe who should have meat twice a day would think himself an aristocrat."

STARCH MILLS IN DANGER.

How the Mills Bill Would Ruin One Industry

Employing 15,000 Persons. New York Mail and Express.

"The question of the tariff is alarming the workingmen in almost every industry," said Mr. Woodward, one of the leading wholesale grocers in this city. "But more especially in an industry in which I am engaged. All the cotton mills in the United States use starch. From 80 to 90 per cent of the whole product of the corn starch factories-and this aggregates the large quantity of 250,000,000 pounds a year -is used in these mills. Corn starch costs the mills about 3 cents a pound. The mill owners would prefer to use potato starch if it could be had at from \$3.25 to \$3.50 a hundred pounds.
The market price of potato starch is now about \$4.75 a hundred pounds. Should the duty on starch be reduced as proposed by the Mills bill to one cent a pound, the foreign potato starch can be sold here at \$3.50 a hundred pounds, or perhaps less. The result would be that not only would the potato-starch factories of the United States be ruined, as they would not be able to produce the starch at so low a rate, but also the corn starch factories, as the mill-owners would purchase the foreign potato starch for their uses and have no need for buying the American corn starch. What would be the consequence? The corn-starch and potatostarch factories would all have to close; for there would be no demand for corn starch, except such as might have to be used in families, and that would not be enough to keep two mills "How many individuals would this closing of

"As far as I can tell, at a rough estimate, there would be fully 15,000 persons directly af-fected through the closing of the starch factories -persons engaged in that particular industry. But you must remember also that the destrucexclusive use of the potato starch would affect a large number of farmers who now grow the corn for the starch factories. There are a large number of persons engaged in handling the corn before being made into starch, and a further number after it has been made; all more or less de-pendent on this industry. Therefore the claim that the reduction of the tariff will benefit the farmer is clearly shown to be a fallacy by its operations on this one industry alone; for South and laying plans for re-election ever since he was named at St. Louis. I am an old man. My race is nearly run and I have no axes to part of the farmer in the growing of the cera.

The entire destruction of this industry, therefore-and it would of necessity be destroyedmust be a greater loss to the farmers of the United States than all the promised benefits they could derive under the Mills bill from the cheapening of other articles used by them. This, I think, must be clear to any sensible farmer, as it directly affects his own interests. Old farmers, no doubt, remember when they used their corn as firewood, because there was no market for it, and such times might come again if the tariff-tinkers are only permitted to have their own way."

New Jersey Bolters. New York Mail and Express.

In New Jersey the work goes bravely on. Patrick Donohue, of Elizabeth, a large contractor, at No. 236, Fifth street, has done with Cleveland, whom he supported four years ago, and has come out for Harrison and protection. Dr. William H. Whitely, of Paterson, a practitioner of high standing and a life-long Democrat, has resigned from the Jackson Club and come out for Harrison and Morton.

James F. Connelly, of Newark, a prominent eather manufacturer, has been a Democratic alderman for several years, and a leader of the Newark Democracy. He announces that he will support Harrison and Morton, and he will carry many Democratic voters with him. Ex-Senator Canfield, of Morris county, New Jersey, heretofore an influential Democrat, has

made up his mind and declares he will vote for Harrison. James Wilson, one of the largest coal-dealers in Paterson, leaves Cleveland and the Democraey to vote for Harrison and protection.

George E. Wright, a well-known farmer of Paterson, Passoic county, has always been a Democrat, but finds himself unable to keep up with the free-trade movement, and has wisely determined to support Harrison and Morton. Mr. Wright has published a long letter setting forth the reason for his action.

A. W. A. Herrion, Democratic candidate for

alderman in Paterson in 1887, and now a resident of Passaic City, has joined the party of protection and will vote for Harrison and Mor-J. H. Barrett, of Paterson, superintendent of the eastern division of the Erie railway, has been

a life-long Democrat, but has decided to vote the Republican ticket. Pennsylvania is not behind in making a similar record. In Pittaburg James Powers, once the Democratic candidate for county commissioner, has decideed to leave his party and vote the Republican ticket.

Massachusetts Workingmen.

Boston Advertiser. Hew's pottery, at North Cambridge, employs about fifty or more men, all of whom are outspoken for Harrison this year, notwithstanding the fact that seven-tenths of them voted for Cleveland in 1884. About 20 per cent, of the Democrats of Ward 5 who voted for Cleveland in 1884 are outspoken in favor of protection this year. The Democratic vote of this ward is about four hundred, of which almost a hundred will vote the Republican ticket this year. A large number of Democrats living in Ward 1 are employed at the Riverside Press as compositors, electrotypers or pressmen. Seven-tenths of these have expressed themselves on the same line with their brother workmen in the University Press. It is the same all over the city. tradesmen generally being solid for protection. Another thing to be considered is the fact that of those who voted for Butler in 1884 nearly nine-tenths will this year cast their ballots for Harrison. It surely looks as if Cambridge, Democratic for so many years, will go Republican with a large majority this year.

Candid Candidate.

Chicago Inter Ocean. General Harrison is not only making no mistakes in what he does say in his daily addresses to delegates, but he is also keeping no cowardly silence for policy's sake. What the man believes that he says, so courteously as to offend no reasonable person, so plainly as to leave none in doubt concerning the character of his administration of the affairs which he asks the people to intrust to him. He is for a free ballot in the Northern and Southern tiers, and for an honest count of it; he is for liberal treatment of the disabled or aged soldier of the Union; he is for subsidies to American ships carrying American mails; he is for liberal appropriations for a war navy and for coast defenses; and he is for protection to American industries. There is no question of vital interest upon which he has not declared himself unmistakably. Neither the platform nor the candidate of the Republican party has an atom of evasion in its composition. The platform makes a plain declaration of principle; the candidate accepts the declaration ac-

cording to its plain meaning. The "Free Whisky" Cry Silenced.

Philadelphia Press. The free whisky howlers who sought to affix a stigma upon the Republican party and so cloud the vision of the people to the real issue of the present campaign will find their task considerably more difficult after reading these planks adopted in two different States. [Indiana and Michigan.] But they have found the burit is an injury, then away with it, for agricult- | den of their cry a heavy one already. It has been practically abandoned, and only those Democratic newspapers whose faculty of "smartness" is abnormally developed still persist in the effort to extract ca. paign thunder from it. Prohibition St. John alea, sho started out so bravely to prove that the Republican party was a free whisky party, has been strangely silent since his own party's platform was held up before him. There was never a more preposterous cry raised against any party in any campaign than the free whisky cry against the Republican party, and the quick-

Republicans and the Whisky Traffic.

ness with which the people penetrated it and re-

jected it is creditable to their fairness and in-

New York Mail and Express. The Republican Legislature in this State passed a high-license bill, and is likely to pass another; so that the rum-sellers' only refuge is a Democratic Governor who will veto the bill. In Pennsylvania they are fortunate enough to have for Governor a stanch Republican who is a strong temperance man. In New Jersey the Governor, being a Democrat and not a temperance man, vetoed the high-license bill, but it sed notwithstanding, and has been up held by the courts. These two States are to be congratulated on possessing good, strong, restrictive legislation in the interests of temperance, and the people of those States, and their neighbors in New York, are not likely to forget that it is the Republican party that in-itiated and carried through these laws, and that has done everything practical, politically, that has been done in the interests of temperance.

Might Try Voorhees.

Philadelphia Press. Having failed to get General Harrison to quit talking, our esteemed Democratic contemporaries might try their little game on Senator Dan Voorhees. He has an untrustworthy and daugerous mouth, with every modern improvement for putting his foot into it. The vociferous Voorhees is doing the Democrats almost as much harm as General Harrison is.

In Contrast with Cleveland.

President Arthur's veto of an \$18,000,000 river and harbor bill was one of the most creditable acts of his patriotic and honorable career.

"Did n't Know 't was Loaded"

May do for a stupid boy's excuse ; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child languishing daily and fails to recognize the want of a tonic and blood-purifier? Formerly, a course of bitters, or sulphur and mclasses, was the rule in well-regulated families; but now all intelligent households keep Ayers Sarmparilla, which is at once pleasant to the taste, and the most searching and effective blood medicine ever discovered.

Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st., Boston, writes: "My daughter, now 21 years old, was in perfect health until a year ago when she began to complain of fatigue, headache, debility, dizziness, indigestion, and loss of appetite. I concluded that all her complaints originated in impure blood, and induced her to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soon restored her blood-making organs to healthy action, and in due time reestablished her former health. I find Aver's Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for the lassitude and debility incident to

spring time." J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring Medicine, I find a splendid substitute for the old-time compounds in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Pills. After their use, I feel fresher and

stronger to go through the summer." Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle